

PRICE OF SUGAR SLOWLY MELTING; SIX CENTS NOW

Refiners Expect Further Decrease as Preserving Season Is Ended.

SPECULATORS FOILED.

100,000 Tons Are Still in Storage Despite Sale of 800,000 to England.

After an unprecedented rise in the price of sugar, caused by the war in Europe, the cost of the staple is dropping toward a normal level more rapidly than was expected.

Housewives, happy a few months ago at being able to buy sugar at retail at the lowest price on record, 6 cents a pound, were amazed and indignant when the price jumped at the outbreak of the war, until at the height of the preserving season they had to pay 9 cents a pound. Now sugar is retailing around 6 cents, with every prospect of further decreases.

With the unusual fluctuations in the price of refined and raw sugar it has been reported refiners will lose millions of dollars as a result of the price decline.

This was denied today by numerous refiners who asserted that because of the enormous sales to the United Kingdom they had not suffered by the present lessening of the demand. They say, however, that the unusual sugar market attracted many speculators among brokers and outsiders, who bought sugar at prices swarming around the present cost and put it in storage following the early belief that the price would go to 10 cents a pound.

It is estimated that 100,000 tons of sugar are in storage now.

Many of them are still holding on to their stock in the belief that the United Kingdom will come into the market again because of the war. It is estimated that 800,000 tons went to England immediately after war was declared. Germany, Russia and Austria have all the sugar of their own that they require, while France is getting her supply somewhere else, it probably being a part of the supply sent to England from this country.

This activity sustained the market here from Aug. 15 until Oct. 1 and now, with the preserving season at an end, the demand has decreased. From now until Jan. 1 consumption will be at its lowest ebb.

Refiners say the effect of the war in European countries producing beet sugar will be that less seed will be planted, which will result in higher prices for two or three years.

GLASS OF SALTS IF YOUR KIDNEYS HURT

Eat less meat if you feel Backache or have Bladder trouble.

Meat forms uric acid which exerts and overworks the kidneys in their efforts to filter it from the system. Regular eaters of meat must take the kidneys occasionally. You must relieve them like you relieve your bowels, removing all the acids, waste and poison, else you feel a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sour, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine is cloudy, full of sediment; the channels often get irritated, obliging you to get up two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids and flush off the body's urinous waste get about four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine and bladder disorders disappear. This famous salt is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to clean and stimulate sluggish kidneys and stop bladder irritation. Jad Salts is inexpensive; harmless and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which millions of men and women take now and then, thus avoiding serious kidney and bladder diseases.

STOMACH UPSET?

Get at the Real Cause—Take Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets.

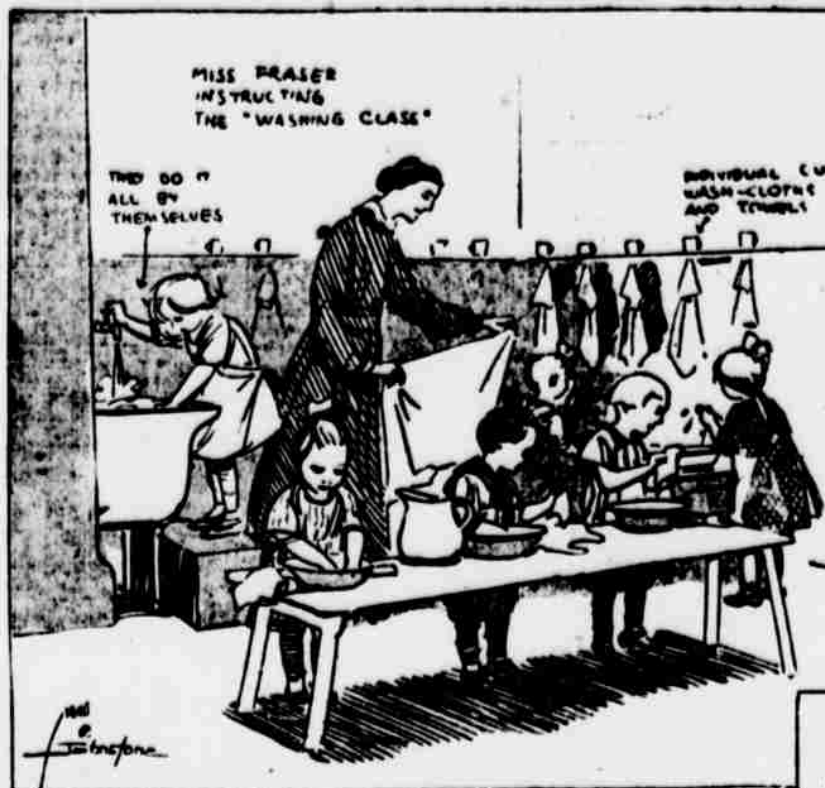
That's what thousands of stomach sufferers are doing now. Instead of taking tonics, or trying to patch up a poor digestion, they are attacking the real cause of the ailment—clogged liver and disordered bowels.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets arouse the liver in a soothing, healing way. When the liver and bowels are performing their natural function, away goes indigestion and stomach troubles.

If you have a bad taste in your mouth, tongue coated, appetite poor, lazy, don't-care feeling, no ambition or energy, troubled with undigested food, you should take Olive Tablets, the substitute for castor.

Dr. Edwards' Olive Tablets are a purely vegetable compound mixed with olive oil. You will know them by their olive color. They do the work without griping, cramps or pain. Take one or two at bedtime for quick relief. You can get what you like. At 10c. per box. All druggists. The Olive Tablet Company, Columbus, O.

New "House of Childhood" Works Miracle; East Side Kiddies Now Like to Wash Faces!



New York City's First School Under Montessori System Is Transforming Little Boys and Girls From Street Urchins Into Neat and Careful Juvenile Citizens.

By Marguerite Mooers Marshall.

The first free tenement-house school in America, modeled on Dr. Maria Montessori's immensely successful "houses of childhood" in the Roman and Milanese slums, has just been opened in one of the most crowded districts of the east side of New York.

At No. 520 East Seventy-seventh street, in a long, light, airy room on the ground floor, formed by two tenements thrown into one, twenty-six youngsters from the immediate neighborhood are daily in charge of three young American women who studied under Dr. Montessori in Rome. The experiment has already proved so successful that it is planned to connect a third tenement with the two in use and thus accommodate a larger number of children. The school is under the direction of the New York chapter of the Montessori Educational Association, and among the trustees who make it financially possible are Leroy W. Baldwin, President of the Empire Trust Company; Roland R. Conklin of No. 1 Wall street, Chairman L. Riley, President of the Open Stair Tenement Company; Mrs. Ernest Thompson-Ston, and William Cooper Proctor.

FIRST OF MANY SUCH SCHOOLS FOR NEW YORK.

Furthermore, those interested in the school declare that it is but the first of many similar schools to be established in model tenement houses throughout New York, for children too young to go to the public schools and at present compelled to wander between a few crowded rooms and the street. The Montessori Method is especially designed for children even as young as two years, and up to the age of seven. Also the system was originally worked out among poor children, those handicapped by fortune and by nature.

These are some of the things the tenement-house school is teaching to the tenement-house children, the fine raw material which wrong influences too often fashion into juvenile offenders and adolescent gangs. Cleanliness. Order. Respect for property. Contentment. Politeness. Useful and honest industry. And what is most significant, the children like to go to this school.

You couldn't doubt it if you had seen them as I saw them yesterday. First place, school doesn't begin till 9 o'clock, but these school children are invariably half an hour, sometimes an hour, beforehand. School is supposed to be out at 3, but the pupils linger till long past the scheduled stop. No clock-watching here.

I fancy the youngsters hardly realize that they are at school at all. There isn't a desk in the room, nor a brown-up piece of furniture. There are rows of small, white painted tables with chairs to match, there are books and cupboards within easy reach of the little folks, there are wash-basins for grubby hands, white mugs for getting innumerable drinks, and even a long looking-glass placed at just the right height for children. It is, literally, a house of childhood, and it seems that childhood, as well as maturity, appreciates a home of its own.

There are both boys and girls in the school. The youngest is a week past three, and two others are each six years old. But the majority are be-

tween four and five. All of them live in the three tenement houses running from No. 502 to No. 520 East Seventy-seventh street.

So many of the ordinary school customs are reversed in the tenement house school. For instance, the teacher doesn't ring the bell to call to school the pupils. Each of the latter presses a stubby finger on the electric bell attached to the door of the converted tenements to announce his daily arrival.

Then he shakes hands with the director who admits him, and politely wishes her a good-morning. The next step is to remove sweater and cap and hang them on the proper peg. Then comes the grand toilet.

Unquestionably one of the greatest triumphs of the Montessori Method is to make a small boy enjoy washing his face. In the tenement house school he undertakes the process with the utmost gusto. He soaps and scrubs and polishes both hands and face in a way that you have to see to believe. Then he takes his own little ivory comb, walks gravely over to the mirror and parts his hair. Yesterday on that operation alone one four-year-old spent ten minutes by the watch.

After cleaning themselves, cleaning the school room is the next lesson in this school. The floor is smoothly polished, and each day the children go over it with their own brooms and brushes. They scrub the white tables, too, and dust the cupboards where the various educational games are kept. Moreover, each child is carefully trained to put back in its proper place the game with which he is through playing.

After cleaning comes the turn of the games. They were all developed by Dr. Montessori, after much thought and experiment, with the view of sharpening the small child's sense perceptions, through which all knowledge must pass.

One result of the training in the tenement-house school must rejoice the busy tenement-house mother. The youngest children learn in a very short time to dress and undress without adult assistance, through actual practice on a series of fastenings similar to those on their wearing attire. With the aid of properly prepared strips of cloth they learn the mysteries of buttonholes and buttons—plain china and the shoe variety—of hooks and eyes, of strings and bow-knots, of laces and eyelet-holes.

Then there are variously graded blocks and cylinders of wood, which sharpen the perception of size and may also be used in counting lessons. There are geometric insets, circles, triangles, crosses and other shapes to be fitted into similarly shaped openings, which emphasize the sense of form and wonderfully refine the sense of touch. Cards wound with differently shaded silks, which the child must match accurately, develop the color sense. Also there is a rhythmic poem designed by Miss Alice Bentley, called "The Little Folks Get Their Seats," which is sung by the children sitting still, and the "silence game" in which the children are to remain silent when the teacher says "silence."



make up the luncheon, are made in the kitchen of the tenement. The children wait on themselves and are even learning to wash the dishes. The sense of ownership makes them unbelievably careful in handling their china.

In a few weeks some of the children have already been graduated from the handling and teaching of geometric shapes to script letters of the alphabet. This means that they will be writing, shortly, with about a quarter of the stress and strain undergone by the child who learns with a copy book.

Every fine afternoon the children are taken to a nearby park, but it is planned to move them a little farther of their own, on the tenement house property, where they can tend their own flowers and enjoy outdoor exercise.

Of the three directors, or teachers, of the school, Miss Elizabeth Fraser, Miss Zoe Bateman and Miss Mary Johnston, the two first named live in the same building with most of their pupils. They have found the tenement mothers keenly interested in the new kind of school, and honestly enthusiastic over the results, even at so early a date. The mothers say the school makes the children easier to manage at home.

There really isn't any need to ask the children if they like the school. Their faces speak for them.

BRITISH RELEASE SEIZED S. O. SHIP J. D. ROCKEFELLER

Action Follows Protest and Demand That Brindilla, Held at Halifax, Be Freed.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, was informed today by the London Foreign Office that the American tank steamer John D. Rockefeller, seized by British cruisers, had been released.

The Ambassador received no word concerning the other American ships, the Brindilla and Matruia. His advice was communicated at once to the White House and that was taken in official circles as an indication of the personal interest President Wilson has taken in the case.

The Rockefeller, like the Brindilla, and the other two ships, carried illuminating oil, which Great Britain is understood to have declared contraband. She was seized and taken to islands off the coast of Scotland.

The Ambassador's advice was conveyed to the British Admiralty at Copenhagen and that British cruisers which took her had difficulty in establishing her destination.

The British Ambassador made the following statement based on a message from the London Foreign Office: "The John D. Rockefeller was detained because there was nothing to show in her papers for whom the oil she carried was destined. It was only ascertained that the oil in her tanks was destined for the Danish Petroleum Company and that there is in Denmark an embargo on exportation. Directions were at once given for the release of the vessel. Fuel and lubricants were declared conditional contraband by the proclamation of Aug. 4."

The British Ambassador, calling on Acting Secretary of State Lansing, explained Great Britain's position on the seizures, declaring shipment of petroleum were in the past weeks three times the usual amount. He intimated the supplies would be transported to Kiel for use in German submarines and autos.

Oil is contraband as a fuel, but it

MERCHANTABLE EGG IS 'ONE WITHOUT A PAST,' SAYS EXPERT

Deputy Attorney-General Kennedy Expects to Win Fight Against Egg Trust.

Armed with a mass of evidence, which the staff of Attorney-General James A. Parsons has gathered in a quiet investigation lasting more than a year, the State, represented by Deputy Attorney-General Franklin Kennedy, today began proceedings looking to the dissolution of an alleged butter and egg monopoly in this city before ex-Attorney-General Edward J. O'Malley, acting as referee on the order of Supreme Court Justice Ford. Representatives of five big corporations, who had been subpoenaed, were present at the Attorney-General's office, No. 299 Broadway, when the taking of testimony began.

Brimming with confidence of his ability to smash the alleged egg trust, Deputy Attorney-General Kennedy predicted today the probe into the condition of the New York butter and egg market will reveal a combination of dealers who have been fixing the prices of commodities. After the proceedings for the annulment of the charters of the accused corporations, particularly the New York Mercantile Exchange, which will bear the brunt of the inquiry, Mr. Kennedy stated this morning the State may institute criminal proceedings against certain men. "It may be another instance of the smothering of the law," said Mr. Kennedy.

According to Mr. Kennedy, his strongest case is against the New York Mercantile Exchange, commonly called the "Egg Trust." The first man he called to the stand was F. G. Henry, who has been Superintendent of the Exchange since 1890. Scorned an attorney, Mr. Henry appeared alone to represent the Exchange, loaded down with two heavy bundles containing the records of the organization for the last five years. He did not get an opportunity to use them as most of the session was taken up with reading chapters of the charter and bylaws of the Exchange into the record. The prosecution was careful to read only those amendments pertaining to the testimony he plans to bring out in the proceedings. The monotony was frequently broken by facetious remarks by the witness.

"You're looking for a merchantable egg," asked Mr. Kennedy. "One that is sweet and eatable—one without a past," rejoined Mr. Henry. At the hearing were representatives of Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Sulzberger & Sons' Company and the Cudahy Packing Company. All brought records of the business done by their concerns in this city since 1908.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED IN WILLIAMSBURG TO-DAY

Two children were instantly killed in Williamsburg to-day in accidents. Little Henry Wagner, of No. 173 Harrison street, rode a ride behind his motor truck, the J. C. H. Hufel brewery. Driver John Reiger of No. 1332 East Ninety-fifth street, Manhattan, backed the heavy wagon up against the sidewalk, a few doors from where the child lived. The boy fell off and the hind wheel crushed his head. Mrs. Wagner, who was in front of her door, rushed to the spot and fainted.

At No. 165 Hart street Mr. and Mrs. Schmitt were in their dining room when they heard the report of a pistol in the parlor. They ran into the parlor to find Leonard, their son, dead, with his father's revolver beside him. The boy had been looking into the pistol barrel.

TEN HOURS AND \$3 A DAY.

That's the Demand Made by Union Taxicab Employers.

A demand for a ten-hour working day has been made upon all union taxicab garages which have not already granted such hours to union taxicab drivers. In addition, a demand for a straight \$3 a day wage scale has been made by these union taxicab drivers who are employed by the garages which are engaged in supplying taxicabs to the public.

All the larger taxicab companies in New York already have adopted the ten-hour day, the men being on for eleven hours but being granted one full hour for lunch or dinner. The Motor Vehicle Transportation Company and the Yellow Taxicab Company, though not employing union men, is established on the ten-hour day scale.

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Oil is contraband as a fuel, but it

RITA FORNIA SAW GERMANS WRECK FRENCH CHATEAU

Metropolitan Contralto, Red Cross Nurse, Tells of Two Dreadful Nights at Senlis.

Mrs. Rita Fornia, the Metropolitan contralto, arrived in New York today aboard the White Star liner Adriatic, telling of fleeing German rifles pointed threateningly in a demand for surrender, and the looting of a rich chateau at Senlis, in Northern France. This is her story: "I had been summering at Aix-les-Bains, and when the war came I volunteered with the French Red Cross. In company with other nurses, some of them American like myself, I was sent to Senlis at the time the Germans were making their tremendous drive down toward Paris. A hotel, converted to the uses of a hospital, was filled with wounded Frenchmen from the front.

"The Germans came upon us, seemingly out of the night, and ordered all the French wounded out of their beds. Some of the poor fellows were dying, but they were fearlessly turned out into the street and German wounded took their places.

"With the help of some of the villagers we carried what wounded we could to a nearby chateau, and there barricaded ourselves in the big house. We had not been there long when a pounding on the front door told us that the Germans had followed. When we were slow to open, a revolver was placed against the lock and it was blown in with a single shot. A German officer strode in, accompanied by men with rifles leveled, and curtly announced that the chateau was wanted to serve as a headquarters; we would have to take our wounded out.

"This we did, though it was agony to some of the poor fellows to be moved. Then came members of the staff and they took possession of the chateau, their orders and a company of infantrymen and uhlans camping in the yard about a chateau. Right away a wonderful drinking bout began, which the Germans made no effort to stop. They ripped the fine curtains from the windows and threw up all the tashes. Wine bottles in stacks were brought from the cellars, salubrious and closets were piled upon with sabres or blown open by shots from their rifles, mirrors were broken and the night was made hideous by their songs. We nurses stood in the dark, trying to attend to the wants of the French wounded who had been dispossessed.

"When the housekeeper of the chateau, who had stayed behind after the owner's flight, demanded to know who was going to pay for the damage done, the commanding officer gave her a receipt for a sum she set. The receipt read: 'Returnable to the provisional German capital of France at Paris.'

"Next day we nurses moved on with our wounded to a chateau, that of the Duc d'Almeida, eight miles away, near Chantilly. Again the Germans took possession of the chateau. They stayed there only one night, however, keeping the Mayor of the town as a hostage. The next morning the French came and drove the Germans out of the town. The battle went on all around us. Returning to Senlis, I saw the German trenches. They were littered with empty liquor and wine bottles.

Anna Pavlova, the Russian dancer, and forty of her ballet were among the passengers. Miss Pavlova said she had kissed the hand of Kaiser Wilhelm one night and been a refugee from Berlin shortly after. The Kaiser, she said, was a spectator at one of her performances in Berlin and seemed pleased. He called her to his box and extended his hand for her to kiss. She saluted the imperial hand, leaving the print of her rouged lips on it, which seemed to tickle his august ribs. His Majesty ordered her to receive the Order of Merit. Within a fortnight the war came and she, a Russian, was forced to flee Berlin, leaving behind her

jewels, baggage and scenery worth \$100,000. Former Senator William A. Clark, his wife and his daughters, the Misses Audre and Huguette, were on board. The Senator said that he and his family had fled from their country place eighteen miles outside of Paris, at the near approach of the German early in September, and had taken passage with other refugees aboard the cruiser Tennessee at Havre. Thence they had been conveyed to Southampton, and his family had remained in England since. Senator Clark denied the rumor that he had under his care two Belgian girls who had been made victims of German barbarities. He said he had not seen any instance of barbarities and had heard of only one which he considered authentic.

TWO NEW EXEMPT JOBS.

A Committee on Sewer Plan is to be appointed at tomorrow's meeting of the Board of Estimate and two new jobs are to be created.

It is recommended that these positions be placed in what is known as the second class, that is, the jobs who are to fill them will not be selected from the eligible civil service list, but by the Board of Estimate and the special committee. The Sewer Plan Committee is to be composed of Mayor Mitchell, President Fonda, Brooklyn and President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen.

The new jobs are an engineer at \$4,000 and consulting engineer at \$3,000. Expenses for the sewer plan will be \$15,000 as a starter.

HOW I DARKENED MY GRAY HAIR

Lady Gives Simple Home Recipe That She Used to Darken Her Gray Hair.

For years I tried to restore my gray hair to its natural color with the prepared dyes and stains, but none of them gave satisfaction and they were all expensive. I finally ran onto a simple recipe which I mixed at home that gave wonderful results. I gave the recipe, which is as follows, to a number of my friends, and they are all delighted with it. To 7 ounces of water add a small box of Barbo Compound, 1 ounce of bay rum and 1/2 ounce of glycerine. Use every other day until the hair becomes the required shade. Use every two weeks. It will not only darken the gray hair, but removes dandruff and scalp humors, and acts as a tonic to the hair. It is not sticky or greasy, does not rub off and does not color the scalp. You can prepare it at home at very little expense.—Advt.



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